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The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

If the publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Eliash Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAIIS,
WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 A. M.

EASTERN, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

BELFAST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

CASING, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

OLDSHAW, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 6 to 7 P. M.

HOULOW, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

MILWAUKEE, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 6 P. M.

NEWBRAK, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

BROWNVILLE, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

PITTSFIELD, via Corinth, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 M. P. M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

Wood's Stove Store.

HENRY A. WOOD,
STOVE DEALER,

Nos. 1, 2, 3, Broad-st. Bangor,

Has on hand the largest Stock, and the greatest variety of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and

Air-Tight

STOVES,

ever in the State. Among which, may be found

the MAINE FARMER COOK STOVE, invented

by Mr. W., which now stands unrivaled as an economical Cooking Stove, it has five places for boiling, and three places for fire, one of which will admit wood 26 inches long. 120 of this kind of Stove were retailed in this City the past year.

The Penobscot Kitchen Companion, 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Penobscot Farmer, 4 boilers 1 size.

The Elevated Oven Rotary 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Parlor Cook 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Rathburn Elevated Oven 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Yankee 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Luminary Union 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Summer and Winter Stove, new pattern 2 Ovens 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Hill's pattern, Elevated Oven, 2 boilers 1 size.

The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Luminary Union 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Summer Stove, 1 boiler 1 size.

And a variety of others too numerous to mention; comprising in all, about fifty different sorts.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES, of every kind, quality and price to suit purchasers.

BOX STOVES, made of Vermont Iron, which are superior to all others now in this market.

Cast Iron Pumps and Lead Pipe;

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Iron and Copper Trim.

mines of all kinds, for Air-Tight Stoves.

IRON HOLLOWWARE; SAD OR FLAT IRONS, by the ton or single pair.

If the above will be sold low for cash.

Oct. 2.

A. DUNBAR & SON,

AT ALLEN'S EDDY, NEAR THE ROSE PLACE,..... BANGOR,

GIVE notice that they have formed a connection in business, have provided themselves with the first quality of lumber, and are prepared to manufacture Windows, Sashes and Blinds of the first quality at short notice. They have on hand a large lot of ordinary sashes and blinds which they will sell at a low rate.

HOUSE CARPENTRY.

They are ready to execute all orders for House work of any description, in a style satisfactory to any one who may give them a call.

WAGONS.

A. D. & Son are engaged in the manufacture of Wagons, and will be glad to receive orders for the same. They have also on hand several second hand Wagons which they will sell at a cheap rate.

FURNITURE.

They are manufacturing Tables and some other kinds of Furniture, and have made arrangements for answering all orders for furniture of any description.

EASY PAY.

To avoid long and ruinous credits, they will receive in payment for manufactured work, Lumber or Country Produce at fair prices.

If customers may be assured that A. D. & Son have made arrangements for having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner, of good stock, in good style, at a fair rate and promptly executed.

Bangor, August 21, 1843—3twd&wiv

CHRONOMETERS, of English and American Manufacture, new and second hand—for sale or to be let on reasonable terms, by

LOWELL & SENTER, at their Store of Watches and Jewelry, No. 8, Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Oct. 28.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL. A large and new Stock of Paints, just received by G. W. LADD.

6w

GULMAN & CO'S.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.



GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings pr. Steamer Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston, and through Messrs. Harnden & Co., to any of the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of all kinds of business.

AGENTS.

Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor. Winslow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland. John R. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HENRY GILMAN,

J. W. RICHARDSON.

Bangor Aug. 25, 1843.

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,

PEARSON'S MILLS,..... BANGOR.

The publishers are informed that we have established a manufactory for making **LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES** of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at a low price.

Large and elegant O'G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at

WHOLESALE.

by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MOSMAN on East Market Place.

Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&wtf

NEW GOODS.

HENRY J. HOLBROOK,

No. 10, Kilby street,

BOSTON,

has received, and is now opening, an extensive as-

sortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are

75 Packages

BRITISH, FRENCH, & SCOTCH GOODS,

in great varieties and fashionable styles. 50 Pack-

ages ENGLISH GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CLOTHES.

Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, and

Satinets, comprising a great variety of colors and

qualities of the best finish.

ALSO—

200 Bales Domestic Sheetings—Shirtings, Drillings and Tickings—all which will be sold at the

LOWEST Market Prices—and which Purchasers

are invited to examine.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1843. 8wsp

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin

THIS Dye is in form of a powder, which in plain

matter of fact may be applied to the hair over-

night, the first night turning the lightest RED

GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating

a second or third night to a bright jet black. Any

person may, therefore, with the least possible trou-

ble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black;

with a positive assurance that the powder, if ap-

plied to the skin, will not color it. By an occa-

sional application, a person turning grey will never be

known to have a grey hair. Directions complete

with the article. There is no coloring in this state-

ment, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who

manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist,

DR. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the

public.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GULD, and

A. YOUNG, JR. & CO. formerly Holden's.

Nov. 20. 3twd and w6m

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIR Excessiveness on the upper lip of ladies

or hair low on the forehead or back of the

neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be

removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that

without the least irritation to the most tender

skin. There are, however, some scores of imita-

tions on this only first and original article.

It can be seen

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Proceedings in Congress.

The 1st session of the 23rd Congress assembled at Washington on Monday Dec. 4th. The President pro tem having taken the Chair, the following newly elected Senators were severally qualified in the usual form.

Hon. Mr. Fairfield, of Maine.
Hon. Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire.
Hon. Mr. Updike, of Vermont.
Hon. Mr. Wright, of New York.
Hon. Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina.
Hon. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia.
Hon. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Foster, of Tennessee.
Hon. Mr. Jarman, of Ohio.
Hon. Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana.
Hon. Mr. Sample, of Illinois.
Hon. Mr. Breeze, of Illinois.

Eighteen Senators in addition to the above appeared in their seats.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now proceed to business, as a quorum were in attendance.

The motion was agreed to.

The usual number of newspapers for the use of the Senators was then ordered, and the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

The Senate at half-past 12 o'clock adj.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 4, 1843.

The House was called to order by Mathew St. Clair Clark, Esq. the Clerk, at 12 o'clock meridian, the day pointed out for the Constitutional organization of Congress, when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll of the members by States, and when he arrived at the State of New Hampshire, Mr. John Campbell, of South Carolina, arose and inquired whether the law had been complied with in relation to the election of incumbents?—Here the cry of "go on" proceeded from every quarter of the House, and several members inquired of the Clerk whether he intended to proceed in the names? He said he intended to call all those whose names had been presented to him officially as having been elected members to the 23rd Congress.

After a desultory conversation between Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and several other members, the Clerk proceeded in the call, when 129 members answered to their names.

Mr. Barnard said he did not rise to interrupt the organization of the House, but must say in his own name, as a Representative, he wished to read a paper.

Mr. Drouynvill objected, and said the gentleman's own good sense ought to teach him better after the roll of the members had been called.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said, as a member from the State of New York, he had a right to pursue such a course as his duty as a Representative dictated.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll ridiculed the idea of the gentlemen from New York, Mr. Barnard, and denied his right in toto to read a paper at this stage of the proceedings, in this crisis state between the worm and butterfly, but after the House was organized the question could then be presented; but at present it was entirely irregular.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said if the gentleman had a right to make a speech of ten minutes, he had a right to equal the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He asked if the freedom of speech was to be denied to any member of this House; and, as for himself, he was not prepared to go into a vote for Speaker until every objection was removed.

Mr. Cave Johnson interrupted Mr. Barnard, and objected to his proceeding.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said, as an act of courtesy, he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but denied it as a right.

Mr. Dugan, of Ohio, said he would not consent to the reading of any paper.

The Clerk said he would not take the responsibility of reading the paper, but would submit the question to the House.

[Here several members rose and objected to such a proceeding on the part of the Clerk.]

Mr. Hollings, of South Carolina, contended that the paper should be read as an act of justice.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said he hoped the Clerk would allow the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Barnard), to read the paper.

Mr. Wise said he would inquire if the paper proposed to be read would be made a part of the journal, if so, he should object, not from any disrespect, but because he did not wish the individual opinions of members to be made a part of journal.

The question was then put upon the reading of the paper and decided in the negative—Years 55, 54.

Mr. Barnard then rose and said he should not press the reading of the paper, but he objected to the members, who had not complied with the law, taking their seats.

The Clerk then asked the House whether they would proceed to vote for a Speaker by ballot or *viva voce*—when the House decided to vote *viva voce*—and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following is the result as reported by the tellers—Messrs. Hopkins of Va., Vance of Ohio, Campbell of South Carolina.

For Hon. J. W. Jones, 103
" John White, 59
" Wm. Wilkins, 1

At this stage of the proceedings the Reporter left the House, at half-past 1 o'clock.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives—

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection, extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of Colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of his parental watchfulness over our beloved country.

We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens, with some partial and local exceptions.

During the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labor of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of both Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remains in dispute. The United States would be at all times disposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty second and fifty fourth 40° of North latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it.

Our minister at London has under instructions again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory or are on their way thither, for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in this view of the facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel as will furnish protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which

have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment.

In the case of the William and Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the case of the Tygris and Seaweed, the British Government admits that

satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo

will be paid to the owners—while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel

—and in the case of the Douglas, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained that most, if not all, of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated that the slave trade under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definite answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the Treaty be-

tween the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1830, rough rice, by act of parliament, was admitted from the Coast of Africa into Great Britain, on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter.

Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woolen goods to the United States after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations, securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been returned. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover; when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and so far as her continental possessions are concerned its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The German Association of Customs and Com-

merce, which since its establishment in 1833, has

been steadily growing in power and importance, and

consists at this time of more than twenty German States and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people, united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges, on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been known and appreciated. On the subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty on tobacco. This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and expanded field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously

the interests of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should so far have anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgement, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail for any cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Texas and Mexico, has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory excursions, which, while they have been attended with much suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eighty years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico; and, during that time, she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states—Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognize her independence.

The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the Court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage; thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unreprieved.

A border warfare is ever more to be deplored, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effect is far more extensive.

The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make

the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but a sound condition of things has been introduced.

This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government, in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of

the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purpose of exchange or bate, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished imports, and a consequent falling off in the revenue.

This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort

to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies.

I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the

Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to

avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form.

It can only be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage.

Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographic line; that her territory, in the opinion of many,

is homogeneous, in its population and pursuits with the adjoining states, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them; and that most of her inhabitants have been

citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves—this Government is bound by every

consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to

see that she shall be left free to act, especially in

regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries.

In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deplored the continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination.

I cannot but think that it becomes the U. S. as

the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a

language to Mexico upon this subject of an unabashed

character. It is time this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars, and if the parent

State, after an eight years struggle, has failed to

reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing

out in revolt against it, and who have not only pro-

claimed themselves to be independent, but have

been recognized as such by other Powers, we ought

not to expect that other nations will quietly look on,

to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities.

These United States threw off their colonial

dependence, and established independent Gov-

ernments, and Great Britain, after having wasted

her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a

less period than Mexico has attempted to subdue

to the accompanying report of the
or information in relation to the Navy
and States. While every effort has
been made to be made to retrench
and to lay off all excesses which
time may have grown up, yet it
is regarded as wise or prudent to
make any material change in annual ap-
plications. The interests which are involved
in the necessary consequence of a blight which
had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry,
the ships of the one were thrown out of em-
ployment, and the operations of the other had
been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition
of the currency, exchanges between different
parts of the country had become ruinously
high and trade had to depend on a depreciated
paper currency in conducting its transactions.
I shall be permitted to congratulate the country
that, under an overruling Providence, peace
was preserved without a sacrifice of the national
honor, the war in Florida was brought to a speedy
termination, a large portion of the claims on
Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in
a course of payment, while justice has been rendered
to us in other matters, by other nations;
confidence between man and man is in a great
measure restored, and the credit of this Government
fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce
is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing mechanical industry
once more reaps the rewards of skill and
labor honestly applied.

The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and continues to be, to leave the country prosperous and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. The trial of O'Connell had not commenced. He labors under the most intense anxiety to have his countrymen preserve the peace.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard says that in the town of Ballyboden, county of Cavan, a large body of armed men were met by a portion of troops. The men fired a heavy volley upon the soldiers, who then rushed upon them with fixed bayonets and captured ten of the men. Our space is so much occupied with the message that we must here conclude.

Extract of a letter to the Jour. Com.

Another difficult case of a contested election has arisen. Mr. Gilmer of Virginia brought a certificate of his election from the Sheriff. But to-day, Mr. Goggin has arrived with a certificate from the same authority. It seems that Mr. Gilmer was returned by an error in counting; and that Mr. Goggin's majority in three votes.

It is supposed that the Democratic members will, as soon as the House is called to order, propose to appoint a Chairman and adopt rules of proceeding; and then proceed to put the members elected by general ticket into their seats, and refer the investigation of their claims to a Committee.

The Oregon question bids fair to excite as much interest as any other that can be brought before Congress, at this session.—The North West goes strongly for the adoption of Mr. Lincoln's bill providing for the immediate occupation of the territory at the hazard of a war with Great Britain.

Official and Important.

From the N. Y. Daily Gazette.

We see it is stated that Mr. Calhoun declines altogether to receive a nomination, or rather to be a candidate for one convention of representatives of convention. This does not yet appear under his hand, and we have therefore delayed to notice it, expecting to see it an official shape; as we have no doubt we soon shall. To come before a convention packed expressly with Van Buren's machinery, would be to play directly into Mr. Van Buren's hands; and whatever hopes the friends of Mr. Calhoun may have expressed in any quarter of being enabled to keep up the forms of harmonious action, have only served to encourage the leaders of other sections of the party to persevere in that course which is their only hope. We look therefore, earnestly for a further and more distinct development of Mr. Calhoun's views on this point, which will be cordially met and responded to by his friends here, and we doubt not, throughout the Union.

The Message.

The message was received by mail last evening, at half past nine o'clock, and by the aid of our neighbors of the Democrat, was put in type for this day's paper. Fourteen good compositors made the type click rapidly.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. G. S. C. Dow, (firm of Dow & Lyon) to Miss Elizabeth C. daughter of Samuel Sylvester, Esq. of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Frankfort.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 7, sch Columbia, Wentworth. Boston.

Memoranda.

Left at Owl's Head 6th inst., sch St. Pierre, Bryn, for Newport.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! HOME MANUFACTURE AND WORKTHY ATTENTION.

J. WHITON & CO., have on hand their own manufacture, a lot of elegant SLEIGHS. Beauty and durability are combined in their construction, and it is believed they will suit those who wish for a good article.

Purchasers of Sleighs are invited to call and spend their money where it will be kept in the business of the city, instead of its being carried off by foreign manufacturers.

ALSO—

on hand a few superior SLEIGH HARNESSSES, that will be sold at reasonable prices.

—ALIKE—

Superior Coach Varnish; WHITE OAK PLANK AND SPOKES; SECOND HAND SLEIGHS.

dec. 9.

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